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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

Copy No..22...

JULY, 1942.

NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in defence forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) This issue has been delayed in order to make certain revisions to the estimates of employment since July 1941, which have been made necessary by the receipt of complete Pay-Roll Tax data for the financial year 1941-42, and further information concerning Allied Works employees and stevedoring employees. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

1. Employment and Enlistments: The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939 and of each month since July, 1941, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into defence forces and not discharged therefrom. It includes dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry and the Defence Forces

End of Month	Employed in Industry (excluding Rural and Household Domestic)			Net Enlistments in Defence Forces (a)			Total (excluding Persons employed in rural in- dustry and household domestic service)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939 - July ..	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July ..	1385.1	515.2	1900.3	321.1	0.2	321.3	1706.2	515.4	2221.6
August ..	1386.1	520.2	1906.3	338.4	0.3	338.7	1724.5	520.5	2245.0
September ..	1396.0	525.7	1921.7	344.2	1.9	346.1	1740.2	527.6	2267.8
October ..	1395.7	532.0	1927.7	359.0	2.9	361.9	1754.7	534.9	2289.6
November ..	1396.2	537.4	1933.6	378.5	3.6	382.1	1774.7	541.0	2315.7
December ..	1379.9	539.4	1919.3	436.6	4.3	440.9	1816.5	543.7	2360.2
1942 - January ..	1364.9	541.9	1906.8	481.6	5.8	487.4	1846.5	547.7	2394.2
February ..	1355.7	552.5	1908.2	513.3	7.0	520.3	1869.0	559.5	2428.5
March ..	1349.2	558.7	1907.9	545.5	9.2	554.7	1894.7	567.9	2462.6
April ..	1337.4	563.5	1900.9	574.8	11.5	586.3	1912.2	575.0	2487.2
May ..	1326.1	562.0	1888.1	594.3	13.9	608.2	1920.4	575.9	2496.3
June ..	1320.7	563.6	1884.3	611.7	16.5	628.2	1932.4	580.1	2512.5
July ..	1308.8	565.4	1874.2	623.1	19.6	642.7	1931.9	585.0	2516.9

(a) See Section 4 of this Survey for fuller details of these figures. They represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing and prisoners of war. From January to April 1942, "net enlistments" includes some men who had been "returned to areas". Figures for these months require some revision to exclude these men returned to civilian life. The May, June and July figures are believed to be approximately correct.

The main features of the July figures are a continuation of the decrease in the number of males employed in industry (excluding rural), a small increase in the number of females employed, and an increase in net enlistments of 14,500, which was the smallest monthly increase since war commenced in the Pacific. The net effect is that the total number of persons employed in industry and the forces increased by only 4,400 in July, compared with an average monthly increase of over 30,000 during the 6 months ended May, 1942.

Male employment decreased by 11,900 in July, while female employment, which had increased on the average by more than 5,000 per month from July 1941 to April 1942, made a small net increase of 1,800.

Net enlistments of males increased in July by 11,400. The greatest monthly increase in enlistments was nearly 60,000 in December, 1941. In January 1942 the increase was 45,000, in each of the three months, February, March and April, it was approximately 30,000, and in May and June it was nearly 20,000 in each month.

2. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia: The following table shows for July, 1942, the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July, 1939) and from November, 1941, is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

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Australia - Summary of Man-power Statistics as at July, 1942.

Particulars	Totals as at end of July, 1942			Increases					
				July, 1939 to July, 1942 (Whole War Period)			November, 1941 to July, 1942 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) Defence Forces - Gross Enlistments less discharges since commencement of war	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	623.1	19.6	642.7	623.1	19.6	642.7	244.6	16.0	260.6
(ii) Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:									
Munitions, Shipbuilding, Aircraft	84.3	25.0	109.3	73.7	23.9	97.6	24.6	13.8	38.4
Other Factories and Workshops	459.0	185.4	644.4	32.4	38.3	70.7	-32.9	-0.3	-33.2
Other	765.5	355.0	1120.5	-103.3	82.7	-20.6	-79.1	14.5	-64.6
Total:	1308.8	565.4	1874.2	2.8	144.9	147.7	-87.4	28.0	-59.4
(iii) Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work ..	34.2	16.3	50.5	-229.8	-17.7	-247.5	-39.7	-3.0	-42.7
Total Defence Forces, Employees, and Unemployed:	1966.1	601.3	2567.4	396.1	146.8	542.9	117.5	41.0	158.5
(iv) Normal Increase in Wage and Salary Earners:	-	-	-	56.2	27.3	83.5	10.0	7.0	17.0
(v) Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups, employers, and self-employed, and from rural and private domestic wage earners ..	-	-	-	339.9	119.5	459.4	107.5	34.0	141.5

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Fuller details are given in Section 4 of this summary. The relatively small number of permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - item (ii) of above table.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for over 40,000 of the total unemployed shown above. The figures are approximate estimates only, as no exact records are available.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Interstate migration which actually occurred between July 1939 and July 1942 has, however, been taken into account as far as possible.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage-earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.

It will be seen that since July, 1939, 642,700 persons have been absorbed by the defence forces while 147,700 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 790,400 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 247,500 persons, (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 83,500 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 459,400 persons; but what proportion came from each of the sections embraced in the group it is not possible to say from data at present available. The table on this page indicates that approximately 120,000 of them were females.

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The next table summarizes the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to July 1941 - the first period of war, (b) July 1941 to November 1941, and (c) November 1941 to July 1942 - the period since war commenced in the Pacific.

	Total for each Period			Average per Month		
	July, 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths.)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths.)	November 1941 to July 1942 (8 Mths.)	July, 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths.)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths.)	November 1941 to July 1942 (8 Mths.)
MALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces ϕ	321.1	57.4	244.6	13.4	14.3	30.5
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	79.1	11.1	- 87.4	3.3	2.8	- 10.9
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	400.2	68.5	157.2	16.7	17.1	19.6
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ...	175.0	15.1	39.7	7.3	3.8	5.0
(b) Normal increase wage and salary earners ..	41.3	4.9	10.0	1.7	1.2	1.2
(c) Drawn from other groups *	183.9	48.5	107.5	7.7	12.1	13.4
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Total increase in Defence Forces and Industry (other than rural and household domestic) ..	94.9	25.6	44.0	4.0	6.4	5.5
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	14.2	0.5	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	16.8	3.5	7.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
(c) Drawn from other groups *	63.9	21.6	34.0	2.7	5.4	4.2

ϕ See explanation of net enlistments in Section 4 on page 5 hereof.

* As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

The increase of 790,400 persons in defence forces and industry and trade since July, 1939, consisted of 495,100 persons up to July, 1941, and 295,300 since that date. The increase averaged 20,700 monthly for the first 24 months, and has risen to an average of 25,100 during the last 8 months. Normal increase has supplied about 2,200 each month; but while unemployed supplied on an average nearly 8,000 each month during the first 24 months, the last 8 months have yielded only an average of 5,400 from absorption of unemployed. After allowing for the number of workers idle through normal sickness, accidents, etc., the number of unemployed now remaining to be absorbed into employment has reached an extremely low figure, and practically no more man-power is available from that source.

There has been a tendency during recent months for the increase in both males and females in industry and the forces, to become smaller. In July, the number of males employed in industry fell sufficiently to offset the increase of men in the forces. Similarly, females engaged have increased more slowly of recent months, and in the three months, May, June and July, the total net increase of females was 10,000, compared with 27,300 in the preceding three months.

/3. Summary

3. Summary of Man-power Statistics - States: The chief items in the table on page 2 are shown separately for States in the next table.

States - Summary of Man-power Statistics as at end of July, 1942.

State	Totals as at end of July, 1942			Increases					
				July, 1939 to July 1942. (Whole War Period)			Nov. 1941 to July 1942. (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) <u>Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges)</u> (See Section 4, page 5 hereof) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	234.1	6.0	240.1	234.1	6.0	240.1	99.2	4.7	103.9
Victoria	178.5	5.3	183.8	178.5	5.3	183.8	70.6	4.3	74.9
Queensland	78.9	3.3	82.2	78.9	3.3	82.2	29.4	2.9	32.3
South Australia	46.8	1.9	48.7	46.8	1.9	48.7	15.0	1.5	16.5
Western Australia	64.5	2.4	66.9	64.5	2.4	66.9	23.5	2.1	25.6
Tasmania	20.1	0.7	20.8	20.1	0.7	20.8	6.9	0.5	7.4
Australia: (b)	623.1	19.6	642.7	623.1	19.6	642.7	244.6	16.0	260.6
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	543.3	226.5	769.8	+ 3.8	64.8	68.6	-30.6	7.4	-23.2
Victoria	368.2	185.0	553.2	5.6	46.5	52.1	-33.5	8.1	-25.4
Queensland	170.4	59.8	230.2	- 2.9	8.7	5.8	- 0.4	3.1	2.7
South Australia	117.9	50.0	167.9	10.6	17.7	28.3	- 5.2	7.1	1.9
Western Australia	69.5	29.5	99.0	-14.4	4.2	-10.2	-13.0	1.4	-11.6
Tasmania	37.7	14.6	52.3	0.0	3.1	3.1	- 3.0	1.2	- 1.8
Australia: (b)	1308.8	565.4	1874.2	2.8	144.9	147.7	-87.4	28.0	-59.4
(iii) <u>Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.)</u> (See note (iii) on page 2) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	12.9	5.9	18.8	-99.5	- 5.7	-105.2	-13.8	- 0.8	-14.6
Victoria	8.3	4.7	13.0	-55.3	- 4.8	-60.1	- 3.2	- 0.3	- 3.5
Queensland	7.7	3.2	10.9	-31.6	- 3.9	-35.5	-18.3	- 1.7	-20.0
South Australia	2.5	1.3	3.8	-18.3	- 1.9	-20.2	- 0.8	0.0	- 0.8
Western Australia	1.9	0.8	2.7	-18.9	- 1.1	-20.0	- 3.1	- 0.1	- 3.2
Tasmania	0.9	0.4	1.3	- 6.2	- 0.3	- 6.5	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Australia: (b)	34.2	16.3	50.5	-229.8	-17.7	-247.5	-39.7	- 3.0	-42.7
(iv) <u>Persons drawn from Not Occupied Groups, Employers, Self-employed and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners.</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	-	-	-	117.1	54.5	171.6	49.4	8.6	58.0
Victoria	-	-	-	100.3	36.7	137.0	27.2	9.2	36.4
Queensland	-	-	-	43.9	5.4	49.3	13.8	4.0	17.8
South Australia	-	-	-	35.0	15.9	50.9	6.8	7.9	14.7
Western Australia	-	-	-	31.4	4.1	35.5	7.7	3.0	10.7
Tasmania	-	-	-	13.2	3.1	16.3	3.2	1.5	4.7
Australia: (b)	-	-	-	339.9	119.5	459.4	107.5	34.0	141.5

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

On account of the revision of the estimates of persons employed (excluding rural and domestic) to which attention has been drawn in note (2) at the head of page 1 the figures in the last part of the above table are not strictly comparable with those shown for previous months. However, it may be said that there has been no significant increase in the total figure for males during the month of July, the decline in males employed having offset the increase in net enlistments. The totals for individual States are not significantly changed from the revised totals for June. The numbers of females drawn into the forces and employment (119,500 at the end of July) were 3,100 more than the revised figure for the end of June. The increase was chiefly due to enlistments in the Defence Forces.

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The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the numbers of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows :-

Per 1,000 Population at 30th June, 1939.

State	July 1939 to July 1942 (Whole War Period)		July 1939 to November 1941 (Before Pacific War)		November 1941 to July 1942 (Pacific War Period)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales..	84.2	39.8	48.7	33.5	35.5	6.3
Victoria ..	108.0	38.5	78.7	28.8	29.3	9.7
Queensland ..	82.6	11.1	56.7	2.8	25.9	8.3
South Australia..	117.5	53.4	94.7	26.9	22.8	26.5
Western Australia	128.3	18.6	96.8	5.0	31.5	13.6
Tasmania ..	109.6	26.7	83.0	13.8	26.6	12.9
AUSTRALIA:	96.6	34.7	66.1	24.8	30.5	9.9

The revised employment figures, to which attention has been drawn above, have not materially affected the relative position of the States, as described in previous issues of this Survey. In the period before war commenced in the Pacific, diversion of males was highest in Western Australia and South Australia (due respectively to high enlistments and high munitions requirements). In New South Wales and in Queensland the rate of diversion was low. Since the Pacific War started, New South Wales and Western Australia have shown the highest rates, with all the other States only slightly lower. Queensland, which was showing a very low rate until the last couple of months, now shows a rate much closer to that of the other States. The increase was chiefly due to the development of Allied Works Council operations in that State. The combined result is that for the whole war period the diversion of males has proceeded farthest in Western Australia and South Australia; Tasmania and Victoria occupy a mid-way position; while New South Wales and Queensland are lowest. The high New South Wales figure during recent months, however, suggests that the low position of New South Wales is being modified.

During the early part of the war, the diversion of women into industry was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, while Queensland and Western Australia had done practically nothing to engage extra women. During the period since Japan entered the war, the rate of diversion for women has been much higher in South Australia than in any other State. This has placed South Australia well ahead in the total diversion of women for the whole war period. At the same time, the Western Australian rate for females, which was extremely low in the early war period, rose to a relatively high level, obviously due to the necessity of finding more women to make good the large deficiency of men which the high rate for males showed must have occurred. Tasmania, also, where the diversion of men had been high, showed a correspondingly high rate for females.

4. Defence Forces: The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column, while the second column represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes, and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA

Enlisted from commencement of War to 31st July, 1942.

(Full-time continuous duty)

Services		Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
MALES			
Military - A.I.F.	..	236,912	203,057
Garrison	..	28,660	20,373
Militia	..	345,956	286,198
V.D.C.	..	4,105	3,698
Air - R.A.A.F.	..	100,917	91,687
Naval - R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S.	..	20,349	18,122
TOTAL MALES:		736,899	623,135
FEMALES			
Military - Nurses, A.I.F.	..	1,234	1,059
Nurses, Militia	..	1,884	1,423
V.A.D. - A.I.F.	..	471	468
V.A.D. - Militia	..	1,511	1,339
A.W.A.S.	..	5,026	4,973
Air - W.A.A.A.F.	..	10,633	10,195
Naval - W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S.	..	125	125
TOTAL FEMALES:		20,884	19,582

/The total

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows :-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 31ST JULY, 1942.

State	Males		Females	
	Number	Per 1,000 male population at 30/6/39	Number	Per 1,000 female population at 30/6/39
New South Wales (a) ..	234,051	168.3	5,976	4.4
Victoria ..	178,453	192.1	5,321	5.6
Queensland ..	78,882	148.3	3,351	6.9
South Australia ..	46,764	157.0	1,870	6.3
Western Australia ..	64,534	263.7	2,398	10.9
Tasmania ..	20,092	166.8	666	5.7
<u>AUSTRALIA: (b)</u>	623,135	177.1	19,582	5.7

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Notes: (i) "Net Enlistments" represents gross enlistments less discharges and includes dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. It represents net number withdrawn from civil occupations.

(ii) Small differences between the rates per 1,000 population for the various States should not be regarded as significant, as the Military districts do not in all cases exactly coincide with State boundaries. For example, a portion of New South Wales is included with the 3rd Military District (Victoria). The outstanding feature of the rates are the relatively very high figures for Western Australia.

S. E. SOLOMON

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CANBERRA, A.C.T.

21st October, 1942.